THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army—Hampton Defeats the Yankee Cavalry—Severe Fighting—Ewell takes Three Lines of the Enemy's Works.

STARR'S FARM, JUNE 2.—Gen. Hampton fought Nelson's division of Yankee Cavalry near Ashland yesterday, defeating and pursuing it over three miles and capturing some seventy-five prisoners and three hundred horses. Our loss is estimated at seventy-five. The enemy, during the day yesterday, assaulted our lines at various times in front of Heth's and Rodes' divisions and Anderson's corps, and were handsomely repulsed each time. About dark yesterday, three divisions of the sixth Yankee corps assaulted Hoke's division, causing Clingman's N. C. brigade to give way for a while. Colquitt's Georgia brigade quickly came to its assistance, recovering nearly all the ground lost by Clingman. Our loss not over 200, and we captured about 60 prisoners.

A good many of our men are missing, but it is supposed that they will come in this morning.

The enemy were found to have abandoned the front of A. P. Hill's corps, their lines stretching from Atlee's nearly around to Mechanicsville pike.

Wilcox's skirmishers pushed forward and brought in about one hundred prisoners.

This evening about four o'clock Ewell flanked the enemy on Mechanicsville pike on their right, capturing over five hundred prisoners including ten commissioned officers mostly from the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regulars in the 5th corps, and at seven o'clock Ewell had taken three lines of the enemy's breastworks. Our loss not heavy, but among the killed is Brig. Gen. Doles of Georgia.

Heavy Fighting in Virginia—Our Arms Decidedly Successful.

RICHMOND, JUNE 3.—This morning was ushered in with loud reports of cannonading north of the city, continuing until nearly ten o'clock. About noon, it was ascertained that the enemy had attacked our lines on the right, with desperate energy, but had been repulsed with ease. The assault was renewed several times, with fresh troops—many of whom, it is said, were drunk, but every attempt to break through was repulsed, and the purposes of the enemy effectually foiled. Anderson commands our right, Hill our centre, but only a portion of the latter were engaged. Early commanding Ewell's corps on our left, attacked the enemy in his front and drove them some distance.

Gen. Lee was at Gains' Mill this forenoon in good health and excellent spirits.

President Davis and Gen. Bragg rode to the front this afternoon.

All accounts received decidedly favorable, and concur in representing the enemy's loss in killed very heavy; ours comparatively light. About one thousand prisoners were captured.

Among the casualities on our side are Generals Kirkland and Lane of North Carolina wounded, latter severely. The tranquility of Sunday prevails. Seven hundred prisoners arrived at the Libby this afternoon captured yesterday.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 3.—The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to make exposition to European powers through our commissioners of the atrocities of the enemy in the prosecution of the war.

The House bill amending act authorizing army officers to purchase rations, was passed with amendments, also, Senate bill providing for payment for property illegally impressed, also appropriation bill for the next six months amounting to three hundred and fifty-six millions.

From Savannah—Capture of a Yankee Steamer at Savannah—Enemy repulsed in Florida.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 3.—The Yankee steamer Water Witch was boarded and captured with her entire crew after a desperate fight early this morning by a detachment from the Savannah squadron. Lt. Pelote who led our men was killed, together with the pilot and a few others.

The enemy was repulsed at Baldwin, Florida.

THE WAR NEWS!

THE OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND—FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA, &c., &c., &c.

We take the following from the *Dispatch* of yesterday:

Affairs upon the lines in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, are assuming a lively aspect. Yesterday morning the booming of heavy guns could be distinctly heard from the city, and reminded the listener of the scene of the summer of 1862, when McClellen with his host made a stupendous but fruitless effort to reach the Capital. We give below such facts regarding the progress of events as we have been able to collect.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

There was some heavy skirmishing on Monday, in which we suffered some loss, but have reason to believe that more was inflicted upon the enemy. We are informed that a portion of Rodes' division, supported by Ramseur, was sent forward to feel the position of the enemy, and came upon them in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, in Hanover Co. A fight ensued, in which the enemy were driven back some two miles or more, when our troops came upon the enemy's breastworks and fell back.

Meanwhile, Battles and Daniel's brigades flanked the enemy's line of skirmishers, and succeeded in capturing 125 prisoners, who were received here last evening. Some of these prisoners stated that their "time was up" on Monday, and seemed to think it a hard case that they should have been captured at that interesting period.

Eight prisoners, including a captain and a quartermaster, were also brought in yesterday afternoon. They were captured between Mechanicsville and the Pamunkey river on Monday evening. It appears that they got separated from their command, and were looking for their supply wagons, when they were taken by our cavalry.

It was reported last evening that the Yankees had burnt the railroad depot at Hanover Court-house.

Large signal fires were observed on the enemy's lines on Monday night, indicating, it is supposed, some movement on their part.

Contrary to the popular expectation, no general engagement took place yesterday. The heavy firing heard in the morning gave rise to a belief that a battle was in progress, but it turned out to be skirmishing on the lines, with artillery duels at intervals. A rumor was extensively circulated during the day that Ewell had an engagement with the enemy and drove them back some three miles, capturing 500 prisoners, but of this there is no confirmation.

A wounded soldier, who came down last evening, states that he received his wound in a skirmish below Atlee's station. All accounts agree that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing at different points along the lines.

There is no doubt of the fact that Grant is endeavoring to make his way to the Peninsula, in order to connect with his base of supplies at the White House.

The letter of our army correspondent gives additional particulars of the situation of affairs on the lines.

OUR CASUALTIES.

Among those reported killed in Monday's fight is Lieutenant Tucker Randolph, of this city, attached to Pegram's brigade. His friends, however, have grounds for hope that this is erroneous, and believe that he is wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Randolph was one of the most promising young officers in our service. His gallantry was conspicuous, and his superior officers have spoken of him in the highest terms of the highest commendation. Should it turn out to be true that he has indeed lost his life on the field of battle, it may with truth be said that Virginia has offered no nobler sacrifice to this war than this youthful and brave officer.

We also regret to hear a report of the death of Col. Willis, of the 13th Georgia regiment, commanding Pegram's brigade. It is hoped, too, that this may prove to be erroneous. Col. Willis was a brave officer, and has participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war.

It is said that Col. Gibson, of the 49th Virginia regiment, is wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

We have thus far been unable to ascertain the number of our casualties. Some of the wounded were brought down yesterday.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

It having been satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy was withdrawing his forces from Bermuda Hundreds Neck, our artillery opened upon his position Monday afternoon, and was responded to briskly by the gunboats in the James. The shelling was kept up vigorously for about an hour. It is Butler's purpose to reinforce Grant by sending troops to Fortress Monroe, and thence up the York river to the White House; but it is doubtful whether the position on the Southside will be abandoned.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Information has been received that Seigel is again moving up the Valley of Virginia, and at last accounts had reached the vicinity of New Market, the scene of his late defeat by Breckinridge. Our pickets were falling back before his defence. Some apprehension was felt at Staunton, but it amounted to nothing like a panic. Doubtless the Dutch General is anxious to retrieve the reputation he lost by his late disaster, and will probably adopt the method of plundering the inhabitants in the Valley in order to do so.

THE FIGHT NEAR BETHESDA CHURCH.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* gives the following particulars of the fight near Bethesda Church:

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
Near Mechanicsville,
May 31, 1864.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, General Early was ordered to move from his entrenched position on our then right wing, and reconnoiter the enemy's position, for the purpose of determining the strength of his works and some approximate estimate of his force. This Gen. E. proceeded to do, taking with him Rodes' and his own divisions. He had not proceeded far before his line of battle, consisting of Daniel's and Battle's brigades, of Rodes' division, and Pegram's brigade, of Early's division, met the enemy about one mile this side of Bethesda Church, the force of the enemy being Warren's 5th corps of Yankee infantry mainly. A severe fight ensued, and the enemy were repulsed and driven back nearly two miles to their line of entrenchments behind which they sought shelter, and which proving too strong for our forces, they retired to their original position having accomplished the object for which they went forward—the result of their reconnoissance being that the enemy were strongly entrenched, in heavy force, on our right (their left.) Our losses will not foot up two hundred and seventy-five wounded and as many as forty killed. Col. Willis of the 13th Georgia, while leading Pegram's brigade, fell mortally wounded, and has since died. Col. Terrill, of the Thirteenth Virginia, who next assumed command of it, fell mortally wounded, and his body was left in the enemy's hands when we retired from the enemy's front to our original line.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. Their loss in prisoners foot up one hundred and thirty, chiefly of the fifth corps. Some few of them being heavy artillerymen from Washington city.

This morning everything on our right is comparatively quiet. There has been some firing in Mahone's front, and it is said that between three and four o'clock this evening the enemy advanced with three lines of battle in Wilcox's front, but that he repulsed them with considerable slaughter of their numbers.

The enemy are evidently shifting ground towards the York river road, and Grant is doubtless awaiting Butler's presence in order to renew the butchery.

The roads are quite dry, and the weather exceedingly warm. Grant is busy fortifying and his entrenchments are in full view of our lines.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM A TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE.

From a source (says the *Examiner*) entirely trustworthy we have some important intelligence:

Fourteen regiments Pennsylvania troops Grant's army, whose term of service had expired, passed through Charleston, Jefferson county, Va., last week, on their way home, and others had also returned on different routes. This comes, as we have before remarked, from a gentleman whose word can be relied on. He had frequent opportunities to overhear them in conservation, and he says the tenor of all their remarks was they had determined to have nothing more to do with the war. They were loud in denunciation of Lincln and his whole party, and represented Grant's army in a state of great demoralization, and were free to confess their real belief in their utter inability to carry a single point by military strength in a restoration of the Union. They said that the entire army with Grant were of the same opinion, and that his campaign would end in a defeat.

The party who gives this information went within one mile of Winchester, but was advised to withdraw; and was informed that he could not pass through Winchester, as Seigel's forces, or rather, part of them, were encamped near Cedar creek, his pickets extending that way to Winchester. He also learned that Segel had been reinforced by five thousand men and twenty-six pieces of artillery, with a large train of wagons loaded with timber and materials for building bridges, with a corps of builders and engineers, and that they were encamped for that evening at the fair grounds, a point on the Martinsburg road, one mile distant from Winchester.

"I propose to fight it out in this line, if it takes all summer." Thus wrote Grant to Stanton, from the Rappahannock, on the 11th of May. After attempting again and again to 'fight it out' on that line, and having as often failed, with terrible loss of life, he abandons the line of the Rappahannock, and is attempting to reach the point [without fighting] from which McClellan was driven in 1862, and which he might have attained without the loss of a man. Grant has not only abandoned the line which he declared he should 'fight it out' on, 'if it took all the summer,' but he has sacrificed seventy-five thousand men in the vain endeavor to force Lee out of his path. That he will be more successful in the object of his campaign, should he succeed in reaching the point from which his predecessor started, we do not believe. He may be in a better position to escape with his shattered forces, but he will be as far as ever from the goal of his ambition.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The *Southern* (Miss) *Motive* learns from reliable authority that Mr. Nat Best, a son of Kinton Best, of Choctaw county, who belongs to Wirt Adam's command, was captured by the Yankees on their last raid and turned over to the negroes. These foul and inhuman wretches took him off his horse, stripped him of his clothes, and gave him five hundred lashes on his naked back. Then they shot him. Three ladies, who were hid in the woods by the roadside, witnessed this wretched affair, and when the negroes had disappeared they went to the spot and found the body of Mr. Best horribly mangled and laying lifeless on the ground. The ladies told the story to their neighbors who went and buried his remains.

A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* says that, though small in resources, Florida has given more generously of her portion than any other State in the Confederacy. With a large frontier and more extensive and exposed seacoast than any other State, her sons have left their homes and families to the mercy of the foe, and gone forth to defend the homes of their neighboring States. She has poured out her best blood freely, and given her resources without stint. Out of a voting population of 12,000, she has given over 20,000 to the war.

The London *Index* says the holders of Federal bonds are beginning to ask, with some anxiety, where the gold is to come from to pay the interest. By the end of this year the amount required will be $86,000,000. The only gold revenue is the duties on imports, and these may not amount to half the sum required. Instead of being able to lower the premium on gold by throwing a surplus upon the market, the government is much more likely to be obliged to buy gold to pay its interest.

HOW TO TAKE OIL.—The medical men of Paris recommend the following way of administering castor oil to children: "The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan over a moderate fire, an egg broken in it and stirred up so as to form something like what cooks call frittered eggs, when it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some current jelly should be added. The sick child will eat it eagerly and never discover the fraud.

☞ DeQuincy, in his 'Biographical Essays,' says that he examined all registers, records, letters, and other written memorials of Shakspeare's family, and that he found that the great poet spelled his name, invariably Shakspere; and that his marriage bond, it is spelled Shakspere, and the name of his wife Annie Hethwey."

One of the features of the Polish revolution is the wandering forth of the Jews. Two hundred Polish Jews, we learn, lately arrived at Quebec from Hamburg. They intend to form a colony in the country near Ottawa.

"You have not a drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins," said testy old Jerome one day in a pet to his nephew the Emperor. "Well," replied Louis Napoleon, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
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CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.

Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864. [No. 37.

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WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

MINERS WANTED.
NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to
W. W. PEIRCE,
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DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

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J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.
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K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.
Watchmen—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 4, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24, 1863. 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws whether [illegible] they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th NOV., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February* 20, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

"Hard Run—More Humbuggery."

Such is the caption Mr. HOLDEN uses in his paper of yesterday, concerning an article in reply to the certificates of Messrs. HAMPTON, HORTON, WILBORN, and GENTRY, in proof of his (HOLDEN'S) intention in advocating a Convention of the State, to-wit—to secede from the Confederacy.

We do not think we have ever seen a caption more appropriate to the subject matter that followed; for the prince of humbugs in North Carolina shows himself exceedingly "hard run," and endeavors to humbug his readers by all sorts of shifting, shuffling and tergiversation.

A charge has been deliberately made that Mr. HOLDEN put on foot and advocated a Convention for the express purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy, and thus add to our difficulties, by producing a revolution within a revolution—an effort, in effect, to erect an *imperium in imperio*—and thus involve us in a civil war among ourselves.

Although we acquit those of our fellow-citizens who went into this moment in good faith, with the honest belief that something might be accomplished thereby in bringing about an honorable peace, of any ulterior intention looking to secession—yet it is very evident that, inasmuch as Mr. HOLDEN did not propose and has not proposed any change in our organic law—the ordinary object of a State Convention—his only object could be the *extraordinary* one of throwing ourselves into a state of revolution—in other words, to secede from the Confederacy.

This charge has been fully established by the direct testimony of two competent and credible witnesses—enough to convict one of treason—and is supported by the collateral evidence of two others. The same amount of testimony, given, under oath, in a court of justice, would establish any given fact before any enlightened jury of twelve men in the Confederacy.

And how does Mr. HOLDEN attempt to meet the force of this testimony? Like some miserable petifogger, *by abusing the witnesses.* He calls Mr. HAMPTON "a stupid, uninformed person, and incapable of comprehending either a long sentence, or a contingency, or even a statement in an argument." This is an insult to the intelligent voters of the county of Wilkes. We wish them to bear this in mind, that Mr. HOLDEN has charged them with voting for "a stupid, uninformed person" to represent them in the Legislature.

The truth of this matter is, Mr. HOLDEN had got the impression that the people in the counties of Ashe, Watagua, and Wilkes were imbued with his treasonable secession notions, and he flattered himself that he could approach their representatives in the Legislature, without danger of exposure. But in this he reckoned without his host in both respects. The people of those counties are good, true, and loyal citizens; and their representatives are intelligent, high-toned, and patriotic gentlemen, who have felt it a duty to their country, and especially to the noble old State of their nativity, and the chief object of their love and devotion as patriots, to expose the traitor that has been fostered and nurtured in her bosom. It makes no difference whether the conversation was private or whether it was public. In either case it was none the less the duty of these gentlemen to have informed against this plotter of mischief. It is a crime to *think* treason. To *talk* it, may, or may not, be an *overt act*, according to circumstances. "Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, *giving them aid and comfort.*"

As to "aid and comfort," we have the testimony of the Yankees themselves that Mr. HOLDEN has been with them, heart and soul, all the time, and they have declared in their newspapers that his object in advocating a Convention was the same as that certified to by Messrs. HAMPTON and HORTON, according to Mr. HOLDEN'S own unsolicited confession.

Mr. HOLDEN attempts to show a negative, by alleging, that in various conversations with certain of his friends, he has never proposed to *them* to call a convention to secede from the government. He also says he had a conversation with Hon. SION H. ROGERS and WILLIAM LAWS, Esq, of this county, in January last, and appeals to them to say, if in that conversation, he breathed a word which showed a purpose on his part to secede from the government! Well, we consider this *decidedly* rich. Because he did not go to the *Attorney General* and confess a *crime—therefore*, he is innocent of that crime. Surely, surely, Mr. HOLDEN is "hard run." Mr. ROGERS is the Attorney General of the State and the Solicitor of the Raleigh circuit, and Mr. HOLDEN contends that because he did not go to this public functionary and confess his crime, he (Mr. HOLDEN) is innocent of the charge! Mr. ROGERS is the last man in the State, except Mr. GEO. V. STRONG, the Confederate States District Attorney, to whom Mr. HOLDEN would have made confession of his secret purpose in advocating a Convention. Men who contemplate treason or any other crime will not discover their purpose and intention, save to those whom they propose to make confederates in their villany. If Messrs. HAMPTON and HORTON had not, by their manner and countenance, when Mr. HOLDEN looked them full in the face, given him to understand that they were shocked and startled at his proposition, he would, in all probability, have developed his purposes and intentions more fully and in detail.

But their repugnance was so manifest he dropped the subject, and no doubt he was more cautious as to whom he approached in future. Although he has mentioned certain *friends* to whom he did *not* declare his object in advocating a Convention, we have very little doubt but that he *could* mention other and *more confidential friends*, to whom he made that same confessions he did to Messrs. HAMPTON and HORTON.

Mr. HOLDEN has utterly failed to meet the charge of disloyalty. His defence is lame and impotent—and nothing now remains but for his fellow countrymen, his peers in North Carolina, to pronounce their verdict of *guilty*—which they will certainly do, on the first Thursday in August.

Generals Lee and Beauregard and their Armies.

We are inclined to believe, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, that no city, with one hostile army on one side of it and another on the other—both within a day's march or less—was ever so calm, so quiet, so little agitated by idle fears or vague rumors, as this city of Richmond is at this moment. In this respect, it even surpasses itself on the occasion of McClellan's visit two years ago. At that time the neighborhood of a great hostile force was a novelty, and, of course, as long as it continued to be so there was much excitement, which, however, soon subsided. But the people have now become used to the situation, and it presents nothing wonderful to their imaginations. They have seen so many attempts to capture the city made and baffled, they have become so much accustomed to Yankee bravado, and Yankee demonstrations; they have seen their best men, and their largest armies, so often beaten and forced to retire before the stubborn valor of the Confederate troops, that they have almost forgotton how to fear, and scarcely retain the capacity to doubt.

This security does not arise from any vain confidence in the good fortune of this city, or any belief that because it has not been taken heretofore it may not be less lucky in the future. It is founded upon the well known character of the two great Generals who have the defence of the city in their hands, and of the two armies which they severally command. No matter how unintelligible the movements of the enemy may be—no matter how seriously some of them may appear to threaten us—no matter how near they approach, or how strong may be their force—the citizens of Richmond feel assured that Lee and Beauregard, with the armies they command, are between them and harm, and that they will be sure to do every thing that the most urgent emergency can demand. "Gen. Lee knows all about it," or "Gen. Beauregard will be sure to see that everything is properly done," or "I leave military matters and the defence of the city to our Generals," or "this seems strange to me, but our Generals know what they are about." This is the language almost universaliy held whenever military topics are brought under discussion, which is, indeed, every hour of the day. Nobody believes that the enemy will ever enter Richmond as long as Lee and Beauregard, with such armies as they command, are interposed between them and Grant and Butler, for they know that those armies must first be annihilated, and they do not think Grant and Butler the men to do that job.—More excitement was created by the raid of Kilpatrick, three months ago, than has been created by the approach of Grant's huge army, beaten and depleted as it has already been, and bearing in its train nothing of the prestige of victory.

That our Generals are worthy of all the confidence which is thus gratuitously bestowed upon them, none know better than the Yankees. Gen. Beauregard has been so successful wherever he has commanded that he has been styled the "fortunate General," yet his good fortune has not been due to blind chance, or *luck* as it is generally termed, but to his own genius and his thorough mastery of his profession. From Manassas to Chester he has never drawn his sword but to conquer. His name alone is worth a large army on the field of battle, such confidence have the men in his skill and experience.

The troops have even more confidence, if that be possible, in General Lee than in Gen. Beauregard, and the people have an abiding faith in the safety of any cause entrusted to his hands. Never did the reputation of any man grew more rapipily than his. It may literally be said to have sprung up in a night, and to have overshadowed the continent, almost before we were aware of its existence.

Known to the old army as an officer of great and tried ability, his reputation was somewhat damaged by his campaign of 1861, over the mountains. The public never has understood the true history of that campaign, and probably never will until this war shall have terminated. Whatever it may be, in the absence of the requisite information, we should hesitate long before we ascribe its partial failure to the fault of an officer who has since proved himself such a consummate master of the art of war. With regard to the campaign of 1863, there cannot be two opinions. It ought, in fact, to be considered his first campaign—for the campaign of 1861 was a mere episode in his military life—and showed in this light it was certainly, we think, the most brilliant *first* campaign on record, that of Bonaparte in Italy, in 1796, alone excepted.

The second campaign, notwithstanding the failure at Gettysburg, which the Yankees have magnified into an overwhelming victory, increased rather than diminished his reputation. In spite of boasting and lying, it is known that they were themselves on the point of retreating, had not the exhaustion of his ammunition compelled Lee to take that step first; that they did not dare to pursue him, though his retreat was slow and defiant; that he carried his men safely over a large river without suffering any material loss; and that he so effectually crippled the army of the Potomac as to render it entirely incapable of military operations for seven months. But the military evolutions which have distinguished this campaign, are those which have raised the reputation of Gen. Lee to the highest rank among men of the sword, and left him, thus far, without a competitor among living Generals. Being such a commander as he is, and being besides so earnest and devoted to the great cause which he upholds, little wonderful is it that the people of the Confederacy, who have taken full measure of the giant, should be willing to trust everything in his hands. And while that army exists, and while *he* is its leader, it may thus safely be trusted. As long as Gen. Lee remains in command of a corporal's guard of men, we for one, at least, will never think our cause in danger. Far less do we think so now, when he is at the head of the most magnificent army that ever trod the field of battle in modern times.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Our scouts have ascertained that there are but about 400 Yankess this side of Knoxville, and they are stationed at Strawberry Plains. The Bristol *Advocate* says we have sufficient force in our front to protect us from any advance they may make.

GOV. GRAHAM ON THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Richmond papers have not reported the speech delivered by Gov. Graham in the Confederate Senate on Tuesday last on the *habeas corpus* question. The *Whig* compliments it editorially as follows:

"Mr. Graham, of N. C., presented his views at length on the *habeas corpus* question, taking the ground that the act suspending the privilege of this writ was not only in contravention of the Constitution, but also encouraged the enemy to believe that such a stringent measure was necessary to suppress disaffection in our midst, when it was well known to us that no such disaffection existed. Mr. Graham concluded his remarks with a vindication of North Carolina from imputations of disloyalty to the Southern cause. The whole speech was delivered in excellent temper, and was not only characterized by elegance of rhetoric, but by force of argument, which secured for the speaker the constant attention of the Senators present."

In a brief sketch of the conclusion of the speech given by the *Examiner*, he argued that the proper course was for military commanders to arrest and imprison disloyal men and traitors, as they had a right to do, "and he (Mr. Graham) would go as far as any one in passing a bill of indemnity to protect Generals who, by mistake or upon false information, had arrested innocent persons."

"Mr. Graham spoke of Noath Corolina. If any one supposed that anything in the condition of that State had at any time called for the passage of this law, that opinion was, in his belief, erroneous.—When Lincoln, by his proclamation, had declared war, she said there was no neutrality for her. She threw herself, heart and soul, into the contest, and in the manner in which she had borne herself, in her contribution to the cause in men and means, in the valor of her sons on every battlefield, she well might challenge comparison with any State of the Confederacy. He had learned from the Adjutant General of North Carolina, that that State had contributed to the war 97,886 men, besides two regiments, the muster rolls of which had not been received. Of this number there were now 50,000 in the field.—When Gen. Lee began to fight in the Wilderness with that army which was the admiration of the world, one-half of them were North Carolinians. He knew not what was the number now, reduced by the dead who were under the sod, and the wounded in the hospitals.

"He did not think another law to suspend the writ either necessary or expedient. He was not even prepared to say that he was content that the present law should remain in force until it expired by limitation. He thought the burden imposed by it on the necks of the people should be withdrawn; yet if a bill, properly guarded, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, should be brought forward, he did not know that he should withhold his vote.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, [to inquire into the expediency of continuing the suspension] and it was agreed to."

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

MAY 16TH AND 17TH, 1864.

B Allen co E 13,
N Allman co B 7,
W C Adams co G 44,
S Alfred co K 51,
R J Askew co F 47,
E Arnson co C 43,
J P Brallington co I 42,
J D Brown co D 43,
R F Boyd co H 49,
W S Baxley co F 51,
W Britt co A 31,
D Bailey co C 49,
A Bray co A 34,
J H Bronden co G 21,
J Burfoot co H 51,
G Byse co G 21,
D L Boyden co E 1,
S G Bloom co F 1,
W S Boon co F 1,
R O Bird co D 26,
N C Booley co K 46,
B B Brow co B 44,
W N Ballard co E 28,
S Benton co G 51,
J S Beard co E 8,
J W Bellomy co C 46,
J N Bobbett co I 12,
H Brenty co E 27,
J W Benton co B 15,
W Ballan co F 8,
R Bowers co A 25,
E W Banly co I 49,
S Crens co C 49,
L Cret co C 49,
R J Crawford co I 54,
W Cross co I 37,
J D Clark co K 54,
J C Orsey co H 46,
L Clodfelter co H 48,
E Creech co I 24,
J Carnish co A 57,
J C Canady co C 18,
R Cameron co K 5 cav,
W R Cutrell co E 4,
J R Clements co G 5,
J H Clemmons co G 15,
J H Christenburg co F 7,
T B Carroway co C 44,
J B Dee co K 43,
J Dillinger co H 32,
W H Drewary co G 12,
R Devon co I 18,
T Davis co G 4,
W E Deal co A 57,
Thos Disten co B 49,
J Denny co I 45,
R Dayersench co G 43,
W Eark co I 26,
J Ellitt co E 48,
A B Eapass co B 37,
J Ennis co A 51,
W Eddridge co E 24,
W Epristine sgt maj 61,
L H Evans co K 2,
J Eader co E 53,
J A Ellis co C 5,
A Farr co K 28,
J H Fisherman co K 28,
D C Fye co K 48,
A Frevner co C 49,
A Ferguson co H 46;
J L Finnly co D 24,
W R Freemon co B 7,
P Flagman co E 1,
J Franklin co D 57,
W N Gates co B 23,
J H Gardner co I 42,
C C Greggs co K 43,
W M Gwise co E 54,
C Gow co F 46,
J C Grans co A 15,
J W Goodson co H 2,
P Harmlick co H 28,
J A Henry co C 14,
O F Hatch co G 27,
W B A Hymon co B 44,
M Hill co E 43,
W P Humphrey co F 51,
T G Hagery co K 19,
J T Harriss co G 19,
Wm Holder co G 57,
J Harner co K 21,
G Howard co F 61,
J Head co E 25,
J G Hill co I 49,
J N Hall co E 31,
T Henry co I 43,
E H Heethly co C 51,
W Holly co A 51,
W B Horltson co G 51,
R G Howard co G 44,
S S Hughes co F 46,
R J Harris co A 43,
W Huns co I 37,
J C Hars co D 12,
J N Hebner co I 43,
C N Joulter co B 19,
J Jisher co H 18,
W Johnson co C 3,
T J Jolly co I 52,
B Johnson co D 43,
W A Jenkins co H 21,
R F Jarbes co A 54,
J Johnson co C 31,
H T Johnson co C 4,
J B Keatnig co F 43,
L King co C 61,
N Kitchel co C 49,
S B Keziah co B 15,
G G King co D 18,
T D Knight co F 4,
N Lendsley co B 47,
L R Langhars co K 49,
R H Lefler co H 57,
G H Lacy co F 27,
J T Linebarger co H 37,
R Mayner co B 23,
Jas Mitchell co G 27,
L Moore co G 26,
W H Myers co F 20,
A Medlin co G 48,
S D Marson co H 7,
Geo H Merritt co K 44,
D P Miller co K 11,
W C Morrison co C 49,
J H Moore co D 21,
T Moses co A 51,
R R Merrer co A 46,
D B McLemnon co F 5e,
T S Moxley co I 61,
N Mooney co E 1,
B F Mansfield co A 26,
J E McArey co K 49,
M C P Marew co H 48,
R W Massy co G 47,
N Myers co C 15,
H P Nutts co I 57,
O C Pool co G 37,
J T Price co C 5,
N Perster co A 44,
E Phillips co K 54,
T Powell co G 35,
W Pittmon co E 51,
G Peck co A 54,
J Pastick co G 8,
J A Porter co C 57,
S C Powell co D 20,
S Perry co K 61,
T E Russell co E 6,
A Robinson co H 52,
L B Reed co G 49,
J W Riphanson co D 45,
J Richardson co I 61,
B Redler co K 7,
W Strickland co H 21,
J Stackelroth co C 49,
A C Shields co K 56,
W D Stites co C 49,
K Smith co G 11,
M Goodman co C 57,
W Sutton co F 27,
Z H Smith co E 7,
R Sides co C 44,
J H Tornell co C 37,
A C Tigg co E 37,
J J Taylor co E 37,
J F Terry co E 37,
J Thompson co E 37,
J H Thomas co A 37,
N Talbert co F 44,
A N Tuck co E 45,
J F Terns co E 18,
W Winburn co C 43,
J R Woods co C 49,
W A Ward co G 31,
J R Williams co F 31,
D Welers co F 48,
J G Wets co F 49,
W Watson co E 49,
R Wray co G 54,
E Wordy co A 54,
W C Wolf co F 56,
C Wall co K 53,
H West co I 23,
R H Williams co G 4,
S Wall co A 23,
G Wicks co D 15,
E Winders co C 2,
J T Wyckoff co E 12,
P P Younger co H 54.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The Sabbath passed without the anticipated engagement occurring. There has been little more than skirmishing along the line during two days past and no results have occurred which affects materially either side.

From a courier from Gen. Johnston's Quarters, we learn that the Yankees are entrenching sonth and east of Peavine and Pumpkinvine creeks. Our forces maintain their positions on the commanding eminences to the north of Allatoona, and are entrenched on the crests of the hills to the south-east. We hold the key to the positions the Yankees are manœuvering for, though at present the opposing armies are nearly in the same condition with regard to base.

The enemy haul their supplies from Cartersville and Etowah to Dallas, making a line of over twenty miles. Our line is nearly as long, but arranged with the master skill of our great Captain, with a view to securing the best advantages of supply and defence. We look on the arrangement as perfect and masterly as the mind of a great master of war can make it. We are certain, too, that the defence and necessary strategy will foil the plans of the enemy and ruin the foe. His legions are now dismayed at the thought that a dangerous foe is swooping down like an eagle on his track and tearing his communications in the rear. His strength dwindles daily, eventually his broken cohorts will be driven back cowering before the steady advance of our brave and invincible veterans.

We learn that on Friday the enemy attacked Cleburne's line, and, after a furious onset, a large number of them cast down their guns and threw up their hands, calling for quarter. Our troops ceased firing. When the enemy were in a few feet of our line, over the half of them retained their guns, and deliberately fired on our men.—Such treachery astounded our veterans for a moment, but in another instance they fired on the dastard foe and poured volley after volley into their broken and fleeing ranks. The slaughter was awful. That it was most justifiable, in our opinion, will be seen in the assertion. We regret that a single one of the dastard foe escaped the retribution their treachery deserved.

An avenging Nemesis hovers over the accursed enemy's track. We hope the red-beaked vulture of destruction will soon overtake them, and end our suspence by shrieking its cries over the hosts of their dead, and screaming in the track of their retreating and broken columns.

LATER FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

We have just learned from a responsible source that about half-past eight o'clock last (Sunday night, the enemy assaulted our lines along the whole front, but especially furious on our left centre, about New Hope church.

The assaults were determined, and the fighting on both sides very severe during three or four hours, and was kept up during the entire night but our soldiers repulsed them at all points, and more than one position drove them into and from their own intrenchments. The last was a battle field report. We think it doubtful, because it is to our interest during a night assault, to keep our line of battle intact and let the enemy waste his strength in futile efforts.

Gen. Johnston has been expecting a night attack for several nights past, and was well prepared for the onset. Our men were well intrenched for advantageously meeting the assault.

We cannot learn the loss on either side, but the most reasonable report we have, is that the loss is very light.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tf

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ LIEUT. THOS. KING, is announced as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS
32—d5t.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WILLIAM AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tf

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—tf

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. B. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—

Office of Commissioners of Appraisement.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE APRIL 25th, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for passage, impressed for the use of the Government:
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,
Pasturage, common, " " " "
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head per month,
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head per month.

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
8—2t. Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

CAIN MILLS! CAIN MILLS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for Cain Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Foundry.
Raleigh, June 3, 1864. 31—

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF WOOD SCREWS ADVERTISED to take place on Tuesday next—will not take place, I have sold the lot to the Government.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
June 3, 1864.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods—which will be opened and ready for exhibition

Wednesday, June 8th,

consisting of

800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres;
500 " Trico. and Black Cloths;
2000 " Black and White English Prints;
100 " Black Fr. Merino;
312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose;
4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs;
6 " Ladies Gauze Vest.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale and retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, June 1, 1864.

OIL!

200 GAL. PURE LINSEED OIL.
For sale by
H. N. BROWN.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 1, 1864.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES, Surg.
Medical Director.
31—d7t.